bound to come unless the United States sacks down, and I do not think it will. It will be the greatest calamity to humanity that has ever occurred."

English Masons for Peace. NEW YORK, Dec. 25 .- The World to morrow morning will publish the following cablegram from the Free Masons of Spalding, England: "Spalding (Linconshire) Free Masons wish peace and good will to the United States brethren." This is indicative of a general movement on the part of the Masons of England to prevent ill feeling from arising between Great Britain and America over the Venezuelan controversy. The World this morning published a similar expression of sentiment cabled by the Free Masons of Manchester, England.

Patriotic Pythians. CINCINNATI, Dec. 25.-Leaders in the order of the Knights of Pythias here held a quiet meeting Monday night and organized a volunteer regiment of infantry that will hold itself in readiness in case of war. Among those present were theater manager James Fennessy, Col. Daniel Dalton and Capt. Billy Sargent. To-night they published

a notice that all Knights in good standing are invited to enlist.

HEBREW ANARCHISTS.

Secret Meeting of an Organization of Jewish Revolutionists.

NEW YORK, Dec. 25 .- The seventh convention of the Hebrew Anarchists took place to-day in the American Star Hall. Fifty delegates, twenty of them from neighboring cities, led by delegate Press, of Boston, comprised the convention. The utmost secrecy prevailed and not one of the Anarchists' delegates would condescend to divulge his name or even the city or town which he had been delegated to represent. It is known that delegate Katz, of this city, presided and Secretary Isidore Rudash read the annual report, showing the strength of the Anarchist forces in this country and the receipts and disbursements. A large sum was said to be in the treasury, part of which will be expended in maintaining a monthly journal for the spread of the most advanced ideas on

HELD UP ON A STREET CAR. Joekey Club Employe Robbed and Three Men Shot.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 25.-Three masked robbers held up a Mission-street car returning from Ingleside to-night and robbed Richard Clarke, an employe of the Pacific Coast Jockey Club, of the receipts of the day, said to aggregate \$3,000. Clarke and two other men were shot by the robbers, but it is believed none of the wounds will prove fatal, although Clarke will probably lose one of

AMERICAN MIXED DRINKS. An English Visitor Thinks They Are Strangely Complicated.

New York Herald. In spite of the English being our cousins, they are all very marked strangers when they pay us a visit. It is not merely their broad talk that marks them as such. It is their peculiarly loose clothing, their flattopped derbys, the extraordinary bags and ortmanteaus with which they travel, and, bove all else, their straighforward mode of getting what they want and going straight ahead, regardless of anybody in the way. One who was here to see the yacht races amused his American friends by his peculiarities of speech. "I like your observation trains very much indeed," said he, after he had taken a ride on a Third-avenue open car. "Your overhead carriages" (meaning the elevated cars) "are deucedly stuffy, but your observation trains are as cooling as a bath."

When he saw Colonel Waring's men he dd he knew what they were without ask-g. "They are unemployed bakers' men, aren't they? And the city employs them to ep than from rioting." He said he never ard so much damning and helling in all his life as he has heard over here, where gentlemen swear too much. At least, he said he thought they did till he fell under the fearful influence of the heat, "and since then I find myself damning and helling, too," said he. "I didn't think much of the police you boast so much about," said he. "They slouch about like idlers, and too many of them are as pot-bellied s monks in the comic pictures. Then egain, you've got the noisiest city in the universe and there's no place in it that sn't just as noisy as every other place. But your hotels are simply magnificent, and all has people are as friendly as if I had known them all my life, and I am tol-erably happy in spite of finding fault

"You must admit that your drinks are complex and straining to one's intellect," he went on. "Now, in England we drink Scotch and soda or brandy and sola, and the only thing we have to remember is iich of the two we started the day on. But here your drinks are all named after popular heroes like John Collins-or is it Peter Collins?-and Jim Rickey, andwhat's that very satisfactory drink that's named after you, Mr. Remsen? Upon my word, I always have to call up an American to tell the barman what I want."

Feminine Triumphs in College Town. Elizabeth Stuart Phelps, in McClure's Maga-

Legends of the feminine triumphs of past generations were handed breathlessly down to us, and cherished with awe. A lady of the vi age, said to have once been very handsome, was credibly reported to have refused nineteen offers of marriage. Another, still plainly beautiful, was known to have received and declined the suits of nine cologues in one winter. Neither of these ladies married. We watched their whitenpride of sex, not easily to be understood by a man. When we began to think how many times they might have married, the subject assumed sensational proportions. In fact, the maiden ladies of Andover always, fancied, regarded each other with a eculiar sense of peace. Each knew-and new that the rest knew-that it was (to use the Andover phraseology) not of predestination or forcordination, but of free will absolute, that an Andover girl passed ugh life gione. The little social fact, which is undoubtedly true of most, if not all university downs, had mingled effects upon pressionable girls. For the proportion of masculine society was almost Western in

NASHUA, N. H., Dec. 25 .- Mrs. Hannah Lovett died at noon, aged 166. She was born in Kilmore, County Kerry, Ireland. She was the mother of twelve children. A brother died in Merrimac, Mass., a few years ago, aged 105, and of eleven brothers and sisters all but one, who was killed, lived to be over ninety.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 25.-Mr. William 1 Thorne, aged seventy-three, died early this morning. He had for a long time been a leading business man and prominent citizen, CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 25 .- Marshall gelow, of the American Consular Court, died to-day after an illness which culminated in dropsy.

"Parson" Davies's Sister Killed. NEW YORK, Dec. 25 .- William Hallinger, secording to an interview which will be olished to-morrow morning, has identified the body of the woman found horribly mangled on East Fourteenth street last Saturday as that of Mrs. Cassie Davies son, a sister of "Parson" Davies, the well-known sporting man. Evidence continues to accumulate tending to demonstrate that the woman was murdered for small amount of money supposed to have

been in her possession.

Investment Company Fails. DES MOINES, Ia., Dec. 25.-The Lewis Investment Company made an assignment yesterday to Nelson Royal. No schedule was filed. President Lewis said the failure was caused by the refusal of local banks to further carry the company's paper. He laces the Habilities at \$420,000, of which 20,000 is unsecured, and the nominal assets at \$400,000, consisting of farm mortgages and Des Moines, Omaha and Stoux City real estate. The failure was a surprise.

Victims of Coal Gas.

HUMMELSTOWN, Pa., Dec. 25 .- John H. Baulsbaugh and his wife, who reside near Swatharaat, were found dead in their rooms this morning from the effects of coal gas from a defective stove pipe. Mr. Baulsbaugh was a director of the Hummelstown National Bank for many years. An only son survives, Hiram, who holds a prominent position with the Equitable Life Insurance Company, of New York.

Case Involving \$2,000,000. KALAMAZOO, Mich., Dec. 25. - Judge cuck, of the Kalamazoo Circuit Court, todecided in favor of the defendants in the ejectment case of the executors of the estate of Lucy W. S. Morgan vs. Wilfred fames. This case is one of soveral pending in Detroit, and in Watertown, N. Y., Frauds are alleged in the settlement of the involving an estate valued at \$2,000,000.

SLAUGHTERED

DRUSES REPORTED TO HAVE BEEN ANNIHILATED BY THE TURKS.

Important Battle Near Suedich-Town of Zeitoun, Long Held by Armenians, Captured by Soldiers.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 24, via Sofia, Bulgaria, Dec. 25.-Advices received here to-day from Beirut report that a severe fight has taken place between the Turkish troops and the Druses near Suedich. The fight took place on Dec. 21, and, according to the official report, the Druses lost 12,200 killed, while only seventy Turks were killed and fifty wounded.

The representatives of the powers yesterday entered a protest before the commission which controls the execution of the reforms and Sir Philip Currie, the British embassador, demanded the immediate recall of the Kadi of Moosh, who is accused of inciting the Mussulmans to disturbances. It is reported from Marsus that disturbances have occurred there between the Mussulmans and Christians. The outbreak. however, was soon quelled by the authorities. This disturbance is believed to explain the arrival of the missionaries and Christian families at Mersina on Dec. 17.

Advices from the island of Crete say there have been no fresh disturbances there.

Zeitoun in the Hands of Turks. LONDON, Dec. 25.-Advices received at Rome to-day from Aleppo say that the town of Zeltoun, fifteen miles from Marash, which has been held by the insurgent Armenians for some time past, has been captured by the Turkish troops. It is added that the inhabitants of Zeltoun fled to the

The Daily News has a minutely detailed letter describing the Kharput massacre, the writer of which declares that the evidence leaves no doubt that there was a well understood plan ordered directly from Yildiz Palace to plunder and burn all the American buildings, and to render the further by both Spaniards and Cubans, and trought by both Spaniards and Cubans, and stay of the missionaries impossible.

A dispatch to the Times from Constantinople, under date of Dec. 25, says: "Last evening handbills were profusely scattered and thrust into the windows, and carriages, and into the pockets of pedestrians, announcing the imminent deposition of the Sultan. The jewelers of Stamboul, fearing a commotion, closed their shops for the

As an outcome of the meeting of the embassadors to concert means to prevent the massacre of the inhabitants of Zeitoun, for which the palace thirsts, and which it attempts to justify by publishing mendacious statements of atrocities committed by the Zeitounlis. Baron Calice, the Austrian embassador, went to the Porte to-day and imparted to the Grand Vizier the earnest hope of the powers that no extreme measures would be taken against the Zeitounlis. M. Neildoff, the Russian embassador, had an audience with the Sultan to-day. it is understood that Russia declines to join the powers in any really effective measure against the Porte. Izzet Pasha is under arrest at Seraskie-

Armenian Priest Arrested. WASHINGTON, Dec. 25 .- The Turkish legation received from the Sublime Porte the following telegram, under to-day's date: 'An Armenian priest belonging to the revolutionary committee was arrested at Marash. His whole correspondence with the chief of Zeitoun insurgents was found

Pillsbury Now Ahead. ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 25.-Play in the international chess tournament was resumed to-day, when Pillsbury (white) beat Lasker in a Roy Lopez, after furty-five moves. Tschigorin was not well, and did not play with Steinitz. Present score: Pilisbury, 41/2; Lasker, 31/2; Steinitz, 11/2; Tschi-

BOTH BILLS READY.

(Continued from First Page.)

revenue incident to radical changes in the

tariff. This situation resulted in the United States being asked larger rates than usual for any bonds it might with to float. The Russian government for the years had been accumulating gold, in many cases at great disadvantage, owing to the hostility of the money lenders of central and western Eu-rope, and much gold was purchased in the open market by secret agents of the Russian government. The purpose was not only to provide a proper reserve in the Russian war chest, but also to provide against a contemplated change in the Russian monetary system by raising the silver rouble to a parity with gold. The edure in this case was similar to that of Secretary Sherman when he accumulated the \$100,000,000 sold reserve as a preliminary to declaring the treasury ready to redeem in gold the greenbacks issued during the last war. Taking cognizance of the situation of the United States government, with which it has always been on terms of closest friend-ship, and between which and itself there were no conflicting interests likely to arise, Russia, through Prince Cantacusene, then Russian minister to Washington, notified to part with half of her store of gold, if so much were necessary, to the United States in order to protect her old-time friend in the family of nations. This tender was made about eight months after President Cleveland assumed the presidential office for his second term. At the time the offer was gratefully acknowledged, but as the capitalists of other nations gained an inkling of the fact that the tender had been made it was found that the terms on which gold could be procured in the open market, as a consequence of Russia's tender, were so favorable as to render it unnecessary to tax the friendship of Russia. At present, so it is understood, the Russian offer still holds good, and about the only new

WILL GET BOTH CONTRACTS.

phase of the situation is that this fact has

been made known freshly to the European

gold brokers.

Newport News Company to Construct Battle Ships 5 and 6.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25 .- Secretary Herbert has practically concluded to award the contract for the construction of battle ships 5 and 6 to the Newport News Dry Dock and Ship-building Company, of Virginia, at their bid of \$2,250,660 for each ship. It was found on a careful inspection of the law authorizing the construction of ships that the department could not go behind the face of the bids; so it was not pos-sible to allow the other bidders to scale down their bids to meet the low bid of the Newport News company save with their While it was the intertion of Congress to have one of the ships built on the Pacific coast if the terms were reasonable in order to carry out this intent Secretary Herbert would be obliged to declare that the difference between the Newport News bid of \$2,250,000 for one ship and the Union works, of San Francisco, bid of \$2,740,000 for one ship was only a reasonable differ-ence, which he could scarcely do in the face of the decision made by his predeces-sor. Secretary Tracy, that this difference should not in any case exceed 3 per cent.

GOMEZ NOT CHECKED.

(Concluded from First Page.) to surrender. He does not believe that they can effect a retreat without destruc-

The Captain General was accorded an enthusiastic reception on his arrival here by the city authorities and by a committee representative of all the political parties. So far as can be learned, he expressed unabated confidence in the success of the Spaniards, and believes that the hour of the destruction of the insurgent forces is at hand. He brings news that a battalion from the city of Sancti Spiritus, in the province of Santa Clara, has arrived at Union Derries, in Matanzas, about fifteen miles south of the city of Matanzas, and a battalion from Holguin, in the province of Santiago de Cuba, is on its way to Guanabana. The Spanish army, he says, for whom these reinforcements are coming forare in an advantageous position about Matanzas. Nothing is said of the presence of the insurgent forces west of Matanzas, between that point and Havana. It is not thought probable that it is the ntention of the irsurgents to engage in a pitched battle, and much anxiety is felt to know whether they have actually initiated a retreat, and whether the clusive strategy has had the police hunting her busband they have hitherto employed will serve to ever since.

open a way for them in either direction they choose to go. There was a public meeting held here Friday evening, as a demonstration of sympathy for General

The Insurgents Retreating. NEW YORK, Dec. 26 .- A dispatch to the World from Havana, Cuba, says: It can be positively stated that the insurgent raid is ended. Gomez and Maceo are retreating as rapidly as possible into Creniamo de Zapata, the "Swamp of the Shoe," on the southern border. There are too many troops in this country for them. After the engagement with the column led by Gen. Campos at Coliseo, on the evening of Dec. 23, Gomez moved in a nearly southern direction a distance of twenty miles, and occupied Navajas, a point on the south-ern division of the United railway system, about twelve miles nearly east of Union de Los Reyes, an important center. Maceo moved westward to Sabanilla, a town on the rallway from Matanzas, to Union, distant about six miles from the latter place. General Suarez Valdez, moving across the country with equal rapidity, occupied Union de Los Reyes last night. The object of Gomez and Maceo was to destroy the rich sugar estates in the country to which they moved. Some fine ones are there. The Santa Rosa estate, near Union, was visited by President Cleveland when he made a tour of Cuba after his first term. The insurgent leaders apvent sugar making.

A Boston Cuban's View.

BOSTON, Dec. 25.-Mr. Joseph Fuentes, the Cuban party leader here, on reading the dispatches on the proximity of the Cuban insurgents to Havana, said: "The Cubans in Boston have expected this and even better news before now. I do not believe that it is due to any trick on the part of the Spanish to make an opening through which the insurgents can creep and then fall upon them. Gomez is too thorough a strategist to leave his rear unguarded. This war is costing Spain in the neighborhood of from \$3,000,000 to \$4,000,000 a week, and if she prolongs it she will soon be bank-

Cuban Shot by a Spaniard.

echoed the cry for Cuba, whereupon the | nents, Spaniard shot into the crowd. Hernandez ole was feared to-night. The vigilance of the police probably averted it. A negro also was a victim of the shooting. Stray bullets inflicted a mortal wound in his head, from which he died to-day.

SHORT-LIVED STRIKE

RENEWAL OF STREET-RAILWAY TROUBLES AT PHILADELPHIA.

Cars Stopped and Stoned, but the Riot ers Quickly Dispersed-Old Employes Given Preference.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 25 .- The street-

railway trouble broke out afresh to-day, but was quickly quelled, and cars are again running as usual. While it lasted several cars were stoned and their windows smashed, but nobody was hurt. The difficulty occurred on the Girard-avenue lines, the ex-strikers charging that the division superintendent, in sending out cars this morning, violated the agreement of Monday, giving preference to the new, or nonunion men. The old employes gathered together, and, after watching the cars going out for some time with imported motormen and conductors, started a revolt. Obstructions were placed on the tracks and a mob of ten thousand people gathered and began to stone the cars. A squad of mounted police was called to the scene in a short time and the mob was dispersed after a few \$1.50 a head per annum. arrests had been made. The Second and Third-street line was also in trouble for a little while from the same cause, but peace was restored on both branches by the company agreeing to put the old men to work. On the other lines cars were run almost altogether by old men and there was no trouble. All cars were running as usual to-night without molestation. About 2 o'clock this morning the brick stables attached to the handsome country residence of John Lowber Welsh, president of the Union Traction Company, in Germantown, were burned to the ground, entailing a loss of \$20,000. The bitter feeling existing against Mr. Welsh because of his attitude during the strike leads to a general belief that the fire was of incendiary origin. Mr. Welsh does not think so, however. He says it was probably due to the carelessness of a servant employed in the stables. The police are investigating the matter.

OUTCOME OF AN OLD GRUDGE.

Pwo Kentuckians Meet on the Streets of Beren and Shoot Each Other. BEREA. Ky., Dec. 25 .- There was a desperate fight in this place last night between two factions, in which "Bill" Johnstone was killed instantly and "Less" Mitchell so riddled with bullets he will die. The two men met on the streets. Mitchell approached Johnstone and threatened to blow his brains out. Both men drew their weap-Secretary Gresham that Russia stood ready ons simultaneously, and, standing face to face, within three feet of each other, began | is one thing and practice quite another, and firing. Each fired four shots. They then ran each in a different direction toward their friends. Mitchell dropped on the ground before he had gone fifty steps. While on the ground four shots were fired by unknown persons. When Johnstone was reached it was found he was dead. It is posed the shots came from the friends Mitchell. Mtichell's body was found a nundred feet from the scene of the shooting, with three bullets in it. He was still alive, but cannot live. The shooting is the outcome of an old grudge between the two

Crap Game Ends in Murder. STEUBENVILLE, O., Dec. 25 .- During a quarrel over a crap game among the colored laborers at Bloomfield tunnel, on the Panhandle railroad, James Rice drew a revolver and fired five times into the crowd. One of the bullets passed through the heart of Joseph Jackson, killing him instantly. Rice came from Tennessee and has a bad reputation. Last night he shot another negroe named James Hamilton in the groin, inflicting a bad wound. The murder almost resulted in a riot, and great ex-

citement prevailed for a time. Shooting "Scrape" on a Train. NASHVILLE, Tenn., Dec. 25 .- On the south-bound train from Evansville, Ind., to this city a shooting scrape occurred near Earlington, Ky., and two men are reported to have been killed. It is impossible to get particulars, as the train is behind time. but it seems there was a general fight in one of the cars.

A Jealous Laborer's Deed. OTTUMWA, Ia., Dec. 25.-This morning John Winnegar, a laborer, shot and fatally injured his wife and then blew out his own brains with a revolver. Winnegar was insanely jealous of his wife. He recently escaped from an asylum.

Murder at Chicago. CHICAGO, Dec. 25 .- During a quarrel in a butcher shop over the changing of a fivedollar bill, William Dayton shot and fatally wounded Joseph Cohen, and seriously wounded Matthew Cohen. Dayton was ar-

rested. Capt. Barr and His Bride.

NEW YORK, Dec. 25.—On the Allan State ine steamer State of Nebraska, which arrived last night from Glasgow, were Capt. Charlie Barr and his English bride. Captain Barr, when seen on the upper deck of the Nebraska at quarantine this morning, delined to talk on the controversy over the America's cup. He did not think there was any great prospect for races between the big single-stickers during the coming sea-son. Mrs. Barr is a decidedly pretty young lady of blonde type.

Wealthy Michigan Man Missing. CINCINNATI, Dec. 25.-Alex. Knopfel, a wealthy Bay City (Mich.) broker, is mysteriously missing. He and his wife have been traveling South. He has been ill and slightly unbalanced. They were on their way home from Jacksonville, and stopped off here, registering at the Burnet House. Tuesday night, about 11 o'clock, Knopfel left his room and walked out and has not been seen since. His wife missed him, and

THE SICK MAN'S ARMY

FORCES THE SULTAN CAN MUSTER IN CASE OF WAR WITH THE NATIONS.

Some of His Men Are Good Soldiers, but Others Would Be Worthless Against Civilized Troops.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat. The interest at present felt in Turkish affairs generally is intensified with regard to the Turkish means of defense against the aggressions of Europe, for although the existing difficulty may be smoothed down without an outbreak of war, still any untoward incident, when affairs are in so critical a condition, may be productive of serious results.

The Turkish empire has long been denominated "the Sick Man of Europe," but this expression must be understood to apply only to the political state, for individually and collectively the Turks are about as healthy a lot of people as exist on the pear to have no other purpose than to pre- | globe. The government is weak and inefficient, as despotisms grown old are wont to be, but that is no sign that it is near the end of its days, for these Oriental despotisms have a trick of hanging on to life sometimes for centuries after they ought to die. The Greek empire at Constantinople lived for five centuries after its territory had been reduced to the region | side by side with their husbands with guns, immediately surrounding that city, and it is not at all impossible that the Ottoman empire may not follow its example, and it probably will unless the powers show more unanimity in regard to disposing of its estate. But those who suppose that Turkey will fall an easy prey to the rest of Europe are reckoning without their host, TAMPA, Fla., Dec. 25 .- Andrew Hernan- for, lazy and degenerate as they are, the dez, a Cuban, was shot late last night by Turks are marvelous fighters, and when a Spaniard in Ybor City. A party of Cu- their fanaticism is roused they show a debans were out strolling, when a Spaniard | gree of military aggressiveness that has cried: "Vive Espana!" The Cubans re- more than once dumfounded their oppo-

> During the last three centuries they have lems been properly commanded, the result would have been extremely doubtful. Their weakness has always been the miraculous stupidity of the Ottoman generals. Whenever they have been led by trained officers of other nations than their own, their record has been good. It has always been clear of cowardice. Their fatalistic creed makes them strangers to fear; to them everything is "Kismet," or fate, and if commanded to go forward to attack a battery, where certain death seems to await every assallant, they neither hesitate nor falter, consider-ing that, if it is their fate to be killed at such a time and place, there is no use trying to avoid it. Besides this, they are a hardy race, capable of enduring great fatigue and hardship without breaking down, of marching long distances without food or rest, and all these qualities, in a soldier, are invalu-

> The Turkish army, therefore, is a factor to be considered in the discussion of the fate of the Ottoman empire, for if the Turks should make up their minds not to be diided up into parcels without a struggle they are capable of offering a very effective resistance to any proposed plan for the parfition of their country among the powers of Europe. The area of the Turkish empire is about ,600,000 square miles, or a little over onehalf that of the United States, and the population is nearly 40,000,000, or about twohirds that of our own. These figures, how-

> ever, do not furnish a definite idea of the strength, or, more properly, of the weakness of the country, for comprised in the enumeration of inhabitants are the people of all the races that were conquered by the Turks, who constitute more than one-half of the whole number. Christians within the limits of Turkey are regarded as aliens, or, rather, as enemies, whom both the gov-ernment and the Mussulman population would be glad to see removed or exterminated. They are not liable to military duty but, instead, pay an exemption tax of about

> THEORY AND PRACTICE. Theoretically, every Moslem in the dominion of the Sultan is a soldier on furlough, liable at any time to be called on to serve his master in field or garrison, but such is the corruption prevailing in every part of the Turkish administration, both civil and military, that any one can secure an exemption who is able to pay for it. There is, moreover, a system of conscription organized by law that is supposed to be carried out in every part of the empire. It is based on the military system of Germany, for

since the last Turco-Russian war the army of the Porte has been entirely reorganized by German officers, who naturally adopted the plan prevailing in their own country, and with which they were most familiar. The military system consists of the Nizam, or regular army, two classes of Redifs, or Landwer, and the Mustafiz, answering to the Landstrum of Prussia. At the annual conscription the ranks of the regular army are supposed to be filled by the men of the levy, who must serve six years with the regular army and first reserve. Then they pass into the second reserve, to be called out only on emergencies. Here they remain eight years, subjected to annual drill at their homes, then become members of the third reserve for six years longer, thus passing twenty years either in the army or in some of the reserves. This is the system, and, in working order, it would furnish the govern-

ment with an army in time of war of nearly 1,000,000 men. But, like everything else in Turkey, th as a matter of fact, there are very few districts where the system has been put in running order, and none where the conscripts of the year do not buy exemption from service whenever they are able to do so. In one case in a military district near Smyrna, the population made a contract with the enrolling officers that, in consideration of a lump sum, paid down in cash, the district should be exempt. The money was paid, and the conscripting officers returned fictitious rolls, and went back rich and contented to Constantinople. In another, the conscripting officer was prevailed on to enroll the population of the prisons; in a third all the beggars and poverty-stricken wretch-es to be found in the district were entered

as conscripts, while the able-bodied men es-In reality, the Turkish army is composed of young men, unable, under the oppressive system of taxation, to make their living on the farm or in the workshop, who, therefore, entered the army voluntarily and such conscripts as could be secured in those districts of Asia Minor and European Turkey, where the military system has been put in working order. There is another class, comprising widely different races of men, who resemble each other in nothing but the fact that they are all alike, savages. The Turkish irregulars are all cavalry, and probably not since the time of Atilla has a worse lot of thieves, robbers, cutthroats, murderers and all-round desperadoes been got together. Turks from Anatolia, Kurds from Armenia, Circassians and Georgians who prefer a wandering life of rapine and murder to the iron discipline of the Russian military service. Persians, the descendants of the Parthians so much dreaded 2,000 years ago, Arabs from the Red sea coast, Druses from the mountains of Syria and Palestine, negroes from Egypt, fugitives from justice of every surrounding country, escaped jail birds, anybody is welcome to their bands who has a horse and arms and can ride, steal and shoot. These are the men who are now making Armenia a desert. The only discipline they recognize is obedience to their leader; they have no system of drill, and the terror they in-spire is due solely to their well-deserved reputation as butchers. When they wage war it is not war, but extermination, for they make not the slightest distinction between the armed and defenseless, killing all alike with equal ferocity. To them an expedition is a raid, during which neither man, woman nor child is spared, and what property cannot be carried off is burned.

BANDS OF CUTTHROATS. Our American Indians were gentlemen compared with them, for the Indians did occasionally spare the children, adopting them as members of their tribes and raising them as members of their families, but to the natural savagery of their dispositions, the Turkish irregularities add a religious fanaticism of the most exaggerate type-a fanaticism that causes them to regard the murder of a non-Mohammedan as a religious duty, an act extremely laudable in the sight of Allah and which will entitle them to much credit, both in this world and in the next. Principles, if they can be called, such as these render the Turkish irregulars objects of the utmost terror to defenseless villagers subject to their raids, and have at one time or another made their name a terror word from Vienna to Teheran. Along the frontiers of Hungary and Poland they were equally hated and feared for 200 years; the Popo they believe that some method of the fifteenth and sives of the will be discovered at an early date.

sued special prayers for protection against them; the inhabitants of southern Russia for a century and a half had an annual fast day to insure immunity from their

To the regular troops of any civilized power they are contemptible. They are armed with antiquated flint-lock, smoothbore muskets, six or seven feet long, pistols of equally ancient pattern and sabres. One cowboy, with a Winchester, a pair of good revolvers and a horse fleet enough to keep him from being overwhelmed by numbers, would be more than a match for a dozen of them. They are brave enough in their fe-rocious, brutal way, but the worthlessness of their weapons render them a scoff to any organized body of troops. During the war of 1876, one regiment of Russian foot drove before it, in headlong rout, over 6,000 of these marauders. A company of forty Russian frontier guards has been known to disperse a band of 700. Worthless for fighting purposes, they are valuable only when murder and pillage are to be done. They are picturesque objects in their Oriental costumes, with belts stuck full of pistols and daggers, but in a soldier picturesqueness is a quality of very small In actual warfare, therefore, with any civ-

llized power, Turkey must rely on the infantry and artillery, the effective force of these two arms being less than 400,000 men. Such a force as this could offer a strong protest to the partition of the Turkish empire, but even after its resistance was overcome the trouble would not be at an end, for before the division could be performed a campaign in every neighborhood would be necessary. The fanatical hatred entertained by Moslems for everybody and everything Christian is almost inconceivable by the Western mind. When, at the close of the war of 1876, Bosnia was assigned to Austria, an army of nearly 100,000 men was needed to complete the transfer of the territory, although there was not a Turkish regiment in the province. The Moslem popu lation rose en masse, the women fought pistols, swords, hatchets, and even pitch forks. Military operation had to be carried on against every village, and a year elaosed ere there was complete submission and order was restored. In case a partition of Turkey were attempted, population uprisings might be expected in every province from Albania to the Euphrates. They would all be ineffective, of course, but they would all be bloody and costly. A knowledge of the fact that Turkey is by no means helpless, even with a bankrupt treasury and corrupt administration, has probably something to do with the general willingness to give the unspeakable Turk a little more time. Nobody believes he will reform, but his army is too big and its fighting reputation too well established for aggressive operations to be thoroughly undertaken.

DISASTERS AT SEA.

Coasts of Great Britain. LONDON, Dec. 25.-The heavy gale has continued all around the coasts of Great Britain and Ireland, and many small wrecks have occurred within the sight and knowledge of those on shore, and, besides, much wreckage has been stranded, telling of further disasters of which details are not yet known. The greatest anxiey is felt for all vessels due and unreported, or that are known to be at sea in the neighboring waters. Several gallant rescues are reported to lighten the dark page of disaster and death. The trawler Sunrise took refuge at Aberdeen in a much-damaged condition, five of the men on board having been drowned. Friends of the crews of the distressed vessels gather on the shores, and there are heartrending scenes among the helpless lookers-on at the havoc wrought by the sea. In Kingston bay the bodies of the crew of the life-boat which yesterday went to the rescue of the unknown three-masted vessel which was flying signals of distress, but which was capsized before reaching the ship, are coming ashore. The crew of the unknown ship which has been helpless in Kingstown bay since yesterday has not yet been rescued, owing to the continuance of the gale.

lifeboat will make a fresh attempt to-day. The Strathnevis Is Safe. PORT TOWNSEND, Wash., Dec. 25.-The long-delayed steamer Strathnevis is being

towed in and is now near Cape Flattery. Movements of Steamers.

NEW YORK, Dec. 25.—Arrived: Teutonic and Cevic, from Liverpool. Sailed: Friesland, for Antwerp; Paris, for Southampton. SOUTHAMPTON, Dec. 25.-Arrived: Aller, from New York, for Bremen, and proceeded. DUNNETHEAD, Dec. 25.-Passed: Vene-tia, from Stettin, for New York. LIZARD, Dec. 25.-Passed: Stuttgart, from New York, for Bremen. SUNDERLAND, Dec. 25 .- Arrived: Duran-

zo, from Baltimore.

ENGLISH MONEY. Vast Sums Invested Here-American Securities Held Abroad.

New York Herald. Several prominent foreign bankers esti-mate that the investments of foreigners in American railway securities alone amount to \$1,500,000,000, of which more than one-half represents English investment. These figures, of course, refer to the par value of securities, and the cash value is consider-

ably less. Here are the names of several of the rail ways whose securities are largely held in England. The list is a very long one, but in the case of the companies here mentioned the Englishmen have a large interest and in certain cases a controlling inter-

New York Central, bonds and stocks, \$157,000,000; Louisville & Nashville, \$130,000,000; Lake Shore, \$97,000,000; Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, \$2.0,000,000; Wabash, \$133,000,000; Pennsylvania, \$200,000,000; Union Pacific, \$283,000,000; Philadelphia & Reading, \$181,-000,000; Northern Pacific, \$218,000,000; Erie, \$53,000,000; Chicago & Northwestern, \$18),-000,000; New York, Ontario & Western, \$70,000,000; Southern Pacific, \$415,000,000; Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, \$331,000,000; Illinois Central, \$111,000,000; Baltimore &

Another important line in which English capital cuts a very important figure is the insurance business, which, as is well known, has numerous ramifications affecting many minor kinds of business and coming home to thousands of citizens. These concerns always have numerous loans out, and any sudden contraction would produce irreparable injury. Here are the names of a score of such companies, with combined assets of \$47,000,000. which have grown rich out of the revenues derived from the American public British American, Cheledonian, Commer-

Union, Imperial, Lancashire, Lion Fire, Liverpool and London and London and La Lancashire Fire. Assurance, Manchester Fire, North British and Mercantile, Northern, Norwich Union Fire, Palatine, Phoenix, Royal, Scottish, Union and National Sun Insurance, Union society and Western. The office buildings and other propert interests held by Englishmen in New York

and all the large cities, especially by corporations, which derive a handsome profit amounting to millions annually, can only be approximately determined. This item alone is said to amount to \$500,000,000. Another important factor is the large mount of money deposited with foreign banking houses subject to order, and the bulk of which is loaned on stock collateral in Wall street. It was the calling of these loans yesterday that was the chief factor in precipitating the crash in securi-

Brokers who represented the army

investors and speculators who had loans out on a multitude of stocks and bonds had to look elsewhere for the money or see the securities sold for what they would bring. There was never such a scramble in the history of the Stock Exchange when without warning, the foreign bankers called in all the loans under directions from the powerful influences across the water. Money had been loaning most of the summer on call at 2 per cent., and often for 1. Up the rates jumped to 15, then 25, 40, 50 and 75. They didn't stop until they reached 90, all because John Bull had decided to recall less than one one-hundredth of his credit in this country. The effect of recalling 25 or 50 per cent. can hardly be magined. The amount of this so-called "loose" money in New York and other cities is a

matter of guess. Several of the foreign bankers whom I saw yesterday refused to go into particulars. It is said, however, that \$100,000,000 is a low estimate. ourse, it is only left here as long as Enishmen have the assurance that they can raw it out in gold whenever they choose. They began to pull up stakes pretty liveat the time of the panic, because they were afraid that we would go on to a silver basis. Some of them are now distrustful about our currency situation, and he danger of international complications as induced many of them to withdraw their credits while they have the chance. But the most vital part of the British investments in this country is the commer cial credits, in which all trade relations between the two countries are involved. Millions of dollars' worth of goods are bought on credit or upon the partial-payment system, and if Englishmen were to emand the immediate payment of these debts general commerce would be porarily paralyzed. This item runs up into the hundreds of millions.

But foreign bankers are still inclined to take a hopeful view of the situation, and the mountainous cliffs which overhang the they believe that some method of relief sea, half buried in shingles and weighted



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SANTA CLAUS KILLED.

Prof. Saunders Mistaken for a Burglar and Shot by His Nephew.

JEROME K. JEROME

"EDNA LYALL"

JACKSON, Miss., Dec. 25.-Charles R. Young to-night shot and killed his uncle, Prof. Lawrence Saunders, mistaking him for a burglar. Prof. Saunders, who for many years has been teacher in the State deaf and dumb institute, was disguised as Santa Claus. Visiting his sister's home, he knocked for admittance. Charles Young asked who was at the door, and, receiving no reply, fired, the ball passing through the door and killing Saunders instantly. Prof. Saunders is a brother of World's Fair Commissioner Saunders from Mississippi, and is wellknown throughout the entire country.

THE ART OF SHOPLIFTING.

Some Old and New Methods Employed by Store Thietes. Kansas City Journal.

"Stealing," said the retired shoplifter, "is one of the fine arts. It brings all of one's ingenuity to the surface, it keeps the facul-ties awake, it develops the sense of hearing and increases one's knowledge of humanity. I have read with a great deal of disgust the newspaper accounts of the blundering lifters, who have tried to operate in Kansas City during the past two weeks. My soul grew faint and I felt that the profession

nad taken a step backward. "In the good old days," continued the re-tired shoplifter, "we had the art down to a fine point. We led the shop-owners and the detectives a merry chase. We were pro-fessionals, but it almost gives me heart failure when I read of women entering stores and clutching wildly at whatever is nearest them, trusting all the while to blind uck to escape detection

"Now, that woman who was caught last Friday and sentenced to ten days in the county jail by Justice Case was a slight iment upon the scores of others who have been making a fizzle of 'lifting' goods. She wore what is known as the "shoplifter's skirt,' but even this artifice is considered obsolete by the professionals. This consists of an extra skirt of generous proportions, which is worn underneath the outer skirt. It is provided with a long slit at one side, opening into a capacious pocket. Skilfully managed, a pocket of this sort will accom-

modate a great quantity of goods. "I can remember when we used a small baby, wearing a lovely dress. This proved a Kaffir gold mine at first, as the baby served to avert suspicion. But in these days a baby arouses suspicion. I have used the 'baby device,' as it is termed. The infant is carried tenderly on the left arm, with its feet and the bottom yards of its dress hanging aimlessly over some choice goods. The right arm would be, of course, disengaged. After a few moments I would walk away to another part of the establishment, and a keen observer might notice that some things that were on the counter before had disappeared.

"But the baby has lost its prestige, for the shopkeepers are onto it," said the retired shoplifter, sadly. "Only a silly novice would attempt to use one now. After the baby came the garter. Ah, that was a sharp trick and it took a long time for the shopkeepers to find it out. The garter is made of strong elastic, clasped below the knee, and is provided with a number of hooks, on which the stolen articles are hung. Of course, the garter had its drawbacks. It was cumbersome- a woman can't always be arranging her stockings-and

I have walked off with gold watches and bracelets suspended from the hooks of my Now, the glove trick is more convenient In working this trick a pair of gauntlet gloves are carried in the left hand, so disposing them that the wrist opening of the upper glove is flapped open like the mouth of a small bag. As the lifter approaches the counter-usually the jewelry countershe picks up a ring and examines it intent-Gradually she moves it about until she holds it directly over the opening of the glove and about a foot above it. When the clerk turns his head she lets the ring fall into the opening and examines a second ring, which she picked up with the first one, but has heretofore kept concealed under her fingers. Then she lays the second ring down, saying she does not like it, and

The umbrella trick is a good one for a crowded store, but it has outlived its usefulness. Now the false bottomed shopping bag is a genuine bonanza, for it is some thing new. Besides, it is clever. It is made expressly for lifting purposes. The bo is composed of two flaps of stiff leather, working on little hinges and open in the middle. These flaps are neatly fitted to-gether and are held down by a stiff steel pring. The lifter, with one of these bags, takes a seat in front of the counter, lets the bag lie in her lap, with the bottom pointed toward the counter. While the clerk's attention is attracted elsewhere the lifter shoves the article she wants to through the flaps, which are pressed back into their proper place by the steel spring. The bag may be comfortably filled without opening the clasp.

"There are many tricks by which the argus-eyed detectives in the big stores are outwitted," continued the retired shoplifter, "but it requires more than ordinary care to successfully lift goods unless you have made a long and careful study of the business. You see, the novice does not generally know that the big stores rely upon women to catch the lifters. They believe the detectives are all men and pay little attention to the women. As a matter of fact, know of stores in Kansas City where the detectives are all women. They dress like ordinary shoppers, carry hand-bags, or umbrellas, go from counter to counter and price goods, sometimes even making a purchase-but all the while their eyes regard the women nearest them. If they detect a woman stealing, they abruptly leave the counter and go to the floor-walker and give the information. He walks up to the woman who has been seen to take the goods and tells her in a low tone of voice that he wishes to speak to her privately. She is taken to a private office and a woman is called to search her. If she objects a message is sent for a policeman, and he takes her to the Central station, where she is searched by the police matrons. Usually the guilty ones acknowledge their wrongs, amid tears, and are permitted to depart, with the injunction never to re-enter the

Esquimaux Ruins.

stores."

Outing for December. "By far the most interesting ruins on the coast were those we found near the entrance to Nachvack bay. It was evident from their appearance that they had never been visited by desecrating strangers, and even the natives disclaimed all knowledge

Upon a narrow strip of heath, at the foot of a precipitous ravine, cutting the crest of with a heavy covering of turf and moss.

are the well preserved remains of what was The main entrance had been formed setting upon end the lower jawbones of a whale. This led into a broad passageway, from which smaller ones branched at irregular intervals, and which terminated at the various family apartments, or habita-tions. Whales' bones entered largely into the construction of the whole, no other material having been used for supports. Nachvack is far beyond the northern tree limit of the coast, and these were doubtless the best substitute for timbers which could be procured. The vertebrae of whales had been used as stools and for various other purposes; the framework of kayaks and komatiks, skin boats and sledges were of bone and horn; the weapons and implements were of stone, bone, horn and ivory. Enough of these were present to have filled a ship, but not a scrap of iron or other

RUDYARD KIPLING

MARY E. WILKINS

Another Use for Balloon Sleeves. Harper's Weekly.

metal could be found.

A use for the balloon sleeves, that even the sombre prophet Ezekiel did not think beneath his fulminations, was shown by Mrs. Mary Morrison some days ago at Port Townsend, in Washington. The lady had crossed over from Victoria, and while in transit had attracted the sus of a customhouse officer by the exceedingbouffant appearance of her costume. Upon investigation it was found that five cans of opium were concealed in her sleeves, Her daughter, a girl of twelve, who accompanied her, was allowed to step outside, where she relieved her feelings by a burst of tears, and her person of twelve tins of the precious drug, which the well-trained child dexterously threw into a va-

cant lot. Matthew Arnold and Barnum. Mr. Herbert Woodfield Paul, in the Forum When Mr. Arnold returned from the United States full of delight at the uncourtesy with gusto a story of the late Mr. hum. This great showman, he said, had invited him to his house in following

a notoriety. We ought to be acquainted." "I couldn't go," he added, "but it was very nice of him." COBLENTZ'S

terms: "You, sir, are a celebrity. I am

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Thousands would give ten times as much time if they thought they could be cured. But they are afraid to start in for fear of failure. But even the extreme limit-thirty days-is not long to give to the trial of a medicine that has thousands of testimonials of cures behind it, and not a failure against it. Just give it a trial.

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